

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum  
invariably in advance.  
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per  
annum, invariably in advance.  
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TO CLUBS:  
10 Copies 1 year, \$10  
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for  
which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Standard.  
Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:  
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, .25  
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above  
rates, for six or twelve months, or at the close of  
the contract 33 1/3 per cent. will be deducted from the gross  
amount.

Professional or business cards, not exceeding five lines  
will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for  
\$5 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both  
papers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months.

Terms of Advertising in the Weekly Standard.  
One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cts.  
for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be made  
on weekly advertisements, no matter how long they may run.  
Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted  
into the Weekly. All advertisements, not otherwise direct-  
ed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accord-  
ingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on  
the advertisement it is inserted until forbid.

Money sent by mail is at our risk.

Slaves and Free Persons of Color.  
At a time like this every thing which concerns  
domestic slavery is interesting and important.

We have observed for years in this community  
and in this State, the prevalence and the increasing  
prevalence of the opinion, carried out in practice,  
that an extraordinary amount of kindness to the  
slave is as proper to be shown as regular discipline  
and a just enforcement of duty on the part of the  
slave. Far be it from us to advise undue rigor;  
but too much liberty, too much indulgence will be  
sure to injure both the slave and the master. We  
must recur to primitive times and to the early con-  
dition of the slave. The laws of rewards and pun-  
ishments must be strictly observed. If these should  
be set aside to any considerable extent, and the  
slave left to the exercise of his own will, under a  
mistaken idea of kindness and humanity, the con-  
sequences cannot fail to be serious.

We have laws in this State which apply to slaves  
and free persons of color; but these laws will be  
of little service, as they have been heretofore, unless  
the owners of slaves themselves take care that their  
slaves are properly cared for and properly ruled at  
home. Domestic government makes good or bad  
children, and good or bad servants. If that govern-  
ment be strict, but kind and reasonable, it will  
produce good results; but if it be loose, and care-  
less, and vicious, the worst consequences may be  
anticipated.

It is a good rule, in the management of slaves or  
servants, to clothe well, feed well, and whip well,  
if whipping be needed. Such a rule as this, instead  
of being cruel to the slave, is indeed merciful. It  
meets every purpose which Providence has designed  
in his creation, so far as his mere physical or bodily  
services are concerned; but beyond and above this,  
it is the duty of the master to allow him or provide  
for him the means of spiritual instruction. With  
this view, as we have just said, we would recur to  
primitive times, and would have the servant and the  
master worship together around the same family  
altar and in the same Church. This, to a consider-  
able extent, still the custom in this State; but of  
late the slaves have been allowed to assemble in  
separate Churches, under the care and direction of  
two or three white persons, and thus carry on their  
own worship. We think this innovation on the old  
custom ought to be arrested. Its tendency is, in  
our opinion, injurious.

While the slave is treated justly and kindly, and  
while he is rewarded substantially, as well as by  
commendation and encouragement, for his good  
conduct, he ought at the same time to be taught to  
realize his absolute subjection to his master. His  
master's will should be his will. Nor should undue  
hindrance be interposed by the law to his punish-  
ment, even for misdemeanors. By the law as it now  
exists, when a slave is arrested and brought before  
a Justice of the Peace for a misdemeanor, and when  
the Justice orders him to be whipped—as is frequen-  
tly done, after hearing all the evidence—the master  
has a right of appeal to the County Court. This  
right of appeal should be taken away, and such cases  
should be confined to three Justices of the Peace,  
whose judgment should be final. This would ensure  
prompt and speedy punishment, and at the same  
time protect the slave and his owner from any  
improper prejudice which might be entertained  
against them by a single Justice.

Our patrol laws should be strictly enforced, and  
the patrollers themselves, many of whom are non-  
slaveholders, should be firmly upheld in the per-  
formance of their duties. It will not do, except for  
the best cause and on the clearest showing, to pro-  
secute patrollers for damages for chastising slaves.

Mean white men, who trade with and corrupt the  
slaves, should be severely dealt with. The African  
is naturally pliable, and easily imposed on. His  
appetite for ardent spirits and for the means of "finery"  
and good living, is stronger than that of any other  
race; and, as a general rule, he will take a "little  
something of old master's" or young master's, as  
the case may be, and lay it out for grog or "finery."  
Let those who lead them into temptation, and who  
would make profits out of other men's property,  
thus obtained from slaves, be made to suffer for it.  
This evil can never be entirely put down in slave-  
holding communities; but vigorous and well-direct-  
ed efforts by all good citizens, will do much to di-  
minish it. Let the law be enforced; and let Grand  
Juries see to it that every case which will bear pre-  
sentment is presented, without "fear, favor, or af-  
fection."

There is another defect in the management of  
slaves, to which we would call the attention of slave-  
holders. It is the mistaken kindness exhibited by  
the owner in interfering with the hire, in cases  
where interference is neither required nor ought to  
be tolerated. When a man hires a slave for a given  
space of time, that slave is his, substantially, during  
the time. He is entitled to his services, and has a  
right to control the slave for the time agreed upon,  
provided his treatment of the slave is not barbarous  
or cruel. The owner should interfere only in ex-  
treme cases, and should never, if he can possibly  
avoid it, take his slave away and re-hire him for the  
remainder of the year. Persons of moderate means  
complain that servants are thus unduly protected  
by their owners, who are generally large slavehold-  
ers; and that they, the hirees, are exposed to loss,  
by such servants either absconding themselves for a  
part of the time, or by their frequent appeals to  
their owners for redress of their supposed or alleged  
grievances. Let slaveholders, in such cases as these,  
be careful how they take the word of their slaves  
against the statements of those to whom they have  
hired them, no matter how humble in life the latter  
may be.

Every slave should be under the immediate con-

VOL. XXV.—No. 49.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER 1289.

# Weekly Standard.

Incitement to Treason and Civil War.  
We find in the Northern papers, and especially  
in the New York Herald, full accounts of a new  
edition of the infamous publication of Hinton R.  
Helfer against the South. This work abounds in  
the most treasonable and incendiary doctrines. Its  
obvious design is to rouse the whole North against  
the South, and to commence and continue, with  
more violence than ever heretofore exhibited, that  
ill-starred series of aggressions upon our property  
and safety which must result, if not soon arrested,  
in a total severance of the bonds which now unite  
us. We do not consider it either necessary or ex-  
pedient to quote at length from this pamphlet, but  
we give an abridgement of it, as follows, from the  
Herald:

"THE BANNER TO STAND OR DIE BY."  
Inscribed on the banner which we herewith un-  
furl to the world, with the full and fixed determi-  
nation to stand by it or die by it, unless one of more  
virtuous efficacy shall be presented, are the mottoes  
which, in substance, embody the principles, as we  
conceive, that should govern us in our patriotic war-  
fare against the most subtle and insidious force  
ever menaced the inalienable rights and liberties  
and dearest interests of America:—

1. Thorough organization and independent politi-  
cal action on the part of the non-slaveholding whites  
of the South.  
2. Ineligibility of pro-slavery slaveholders; never  
another vote to any one who advocates the retention  
and perpetuation of human slavery.  
3. No co-operation with pro-slavery politicians;  
no fellowship with them in religion; no affiliation  
with them in society.  
4. No patronage to pro-slavery merchants; no  
guestship in slave-holding hotels; no fees to pro-  
slavery lawyers; no employment to pro-slavery  
physicians; no audience to pro-slavery parsons.  
5. No hiring of slaves by non-slaveholders.  
6. Abrupt discontinuance of subscription to pro-  
slavery newspapers.  
7. The greatest possible encouragement to free  
white labor.

This pamphlet refers to what it calls "the stupid  
masses" of the South, who submit to slavery—  
characterizes African slavery as the sum of all hu-  
man villainies—mistakes and misrepresents the pro-  
ducts of Southern labor—declares that "slavery  
must be throttled," and the South "redeemed from  
her infamy and degradation"—justifies old Brown  
and his confederates in treason and insurrection—  
and declares that slavery must be exterminated,  
"peacefully if we can, violently if we must."  
Such, in brief, is this publication. Under ordi-  
nary circumstances it would be regarded as the  
emanation of a malignant fool; but the circum-  
stances under which it has been brought out,  
the men who have endorsed and subscribed for it,  
and the purpose avowed of distributing at once one  
hundred thousand copies of it throughout the coun-  
try, render it one of the most significant and dan-  
gerous movements yet set on foot. It is endorsed  
and recommended, in the first place, by sixty-six  
black Republican members of the House of Repre-  
sentatives; and in the second place, it has been  
subscribed for by numbers of leading persons in the  
non-slaveholding States, whose names are given in  
the Herald. Among these names we observe that  
of E. D. Morgan, the present Governor of New  
York, who subscribes one hundred dollars. Thur-  
low Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, and  
Greely, of the Tribune, have also subscribed each  
one hundred dollars. Helfer himself is a native of  
North-Carolina; and we observe in the list of names  
two other recent sons of this State—Daniel R.  
Goodloe, now of Washington City, and B. S. Hed-  
rick, formerly of the University.

This book is called "Compendium of the Impend-  
ing Crisis of the South," and is published by A. B.  
Burdick, of New York. It is said to bear on its  
face the combined labors of a club of disunion aboli-  
tionists, each having contributed his quota to dif-  
ferent parts of the work.

We observe in the list of subscriptions \$165 con-  
tributed in North-Carolina. No names are given.  
Will these traitors and incendiaries dare show their  
heads? Who are they?  
If the doctrines set forth and urged in this work  
shall be received and approved by the Northern peo-  
ple, and if a majority of that people shall attempt  
to carry them out, they will at once destroy the  
government under which we live. Indeed, the pur-  
pose of these conspirators seems to be to dissolve  
the Union, for they must know that the Southern  
people will never submit to the control of men who  
entertain such doctrines.

This man Hinton R. Helfer, as we have said, is a  
native of this State. He is a thief and a scoundrel.  
While employed some years since in Salisbury as a  
clerk, he robbed his employer. The fact was proved  
on him, and we believe he himself admitted it, and  
offered some lame excuse for his "picking and steal-  
ing." He was exposed some two years ago in Con-  
gress, by one of our Senators, Mr. Biggs, whose  
statements where he is known are implicitly relied  
on. That exposure is a part of the Congressional  
records, and may be examined by Helfer's abolition  
friends. We cannot just now lay our hands upon  
it, but we will re-produce it in some future num-  
ber, to show how and by what high authority this  
miserable traitor has been exposed and branded. But,  
mean as he is, he is a very good abolitionist. He  
stole money, and Greely and Thurlow Weed  
would steal and run off slaves from their masters.  
Helfer turns upon the spot that gave him birth, and  
seeks to destroy its material and social prosperity;  
Gov. Morgan aids him in his work, and hugs the  
traitor to his bosom. Nay more—the Governor of  
a sovereign State, whose chief City has been mainly  
built up by Southern trade and slave labor, has  
subscribed money to aid in lighting up the flames of  
civil and servile war in fifteen States of the Con-  
federation! Is this the message of affection which  
New York sends greeting to North-Carolina? Is this  
a common Union?

Let the public keep watch for these pamphlets.  
An attempt may be made to circulate them in this  
State. If any copies are discovered, let rigid search  
be instituted as to the manner in which they were ob-  
tained and the purpose in having them. They are  
incendiary in their character, and those who may  
circulate them will do so at their peril.

In the Circuit Court of the United States,  
in session here this week, Wilkinson, of Bladen,  
was convicted of robbing the jail for setting fire,  
in some way, to the house of a citizen who had  
appeared for the United States, and E. G. Haywood,  
Esq., for the prisoner.

Our talented young friend, Mr. A. T. Banks,  
has retired from the Fayetteville Carolinian. We  
wish him much success in his new pursuits.

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—The December number  
of this publication has been received. We give the  
heads of its contents as follows:

Memoir of Chief Justice Nash—Address of Hon.  
Warren Winslow, before the Alumni of the University,  
in 1857.—A Tale of the Forest—Precept and  
Example—Marian—A Glance at Logic—Fanaticism—  
The Death of Robert Bruce—Envy—Self-Reliance—  
Editor's Table.

This number contains a finely engraved likeness  
of the late Hon. Frederick Nash, LL. D., Chief  
Justice of the Supreme Court of North-Carolina,  
with a well-written Memoir, by Hon. John H. Bryan,  
of this City.

The Address of Gov. Winslow is one of the best  
productions of the kind which we have read.  
The Editors of this periodical are Messrs. George  
P. Bryan, W. T. Nicholson, G. L. Wilson, W. J.  
Headen, V. H. Vaughan, and S. P. Wier—all stud-  
ents. These young gentlemen are acquiring them-  
selves handsomely in their position. We wish the  
Magazine a still better circulation and a still larger  
field of usefulness. Terms, \$2 per annum, in ad-  
vance.

THE "OPPOSITION" CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA  
POSTPONED.—The "Opposition" Convention called  
in Virginia, to be held on the 14th of December, has  
been postponed until the 22d of February. The  
reason given by the Committee is the prevailing  
excitement in that State, and the difficulties and  
embarrassments that now disturb the harmony of  
the country. The Richmond Whig, the organ of  
the "Opposition" in Virginia, while acquiescing  
in the action of the Committee, at the same time de-  
clares that "it is extremely difficult for any man,  
under existing circumstances, to determine what  
course it is best to pursue in this matter." The best  
course would be to postpone the whole business in-  
definitely. Let the Southern States present a united  
front to their assailants.

AN ABOLITIONIST POLED AND DUCKED.—We learn  
from the Salisbury papers that on Saturday last  
Sandy Tate, a Scotchman, who has resided in Rowan  
for some five or six years, took it into his head to  
express incendiary abolition sentiments; whereupon  
the said Sandy was seized, carried into a back lot,  
stripped to his waist, tarred and feathered, then  
carried through town on a pole, and then ducked in  
the creek. He was afterwards arrested under a  
warrant and committed to prison to answer for his  
offence.

WE learn from the Charlotte Democrat that  
the Hornet's Nest Riflemen, of that town, have ten-  
dered their services to Gov. Ellis, in case he should  
need their aid in maintaining the rights of the State.  
There are some ten or fifteen Volunteer Companies  
in this State. There ought to be at least one for  
each County in the State. The formation of such  
Companies should be encouraged in every proper  
and practicable way. We see it stated that a Com-  
pany has been formed in Halifax County, commanded  
by W. B. Pope, Esq.—a gentleman admirably fitted for  
the position.

WARLIKE STUDENTS.—The Students of Richmond  
Medical College have formed themselves into a Mil-  
itary Company, to the number of fifty, elected their  
officers, and tendered their services to Gov. Wise,  
which he has accepted. The local Editor of the  
Enquirer says that medical students "would be the  
very devil at cutting up. We will guarantee they  
would do their full share of bawling on the carcasses  
of the abolitionists. They know where the mortal  
parts lie, and therefore every lick would be a  
finisher."

DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS.—Three distinguished  
individuals, says the Petersburg Express, of Tues-  
day last, with their heads shaved and their hides  
no doubt still smarting with the sting of a hundred  
lashes each, passed through this city, on yesterday  
morning, for their northern homes. They had been  
to Columbus, Georgia, where they were detected in  
the act of picking pockets, for which they were  
whipped, had their heads shaved and received their  
leaving papers. They were a queer looking trio of  
villains, and evidently felt as funny as they looked.  
One of them was sixty years of age—an old sinner—the  
others were young and sharp.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The annual meeting of the  
Board of Trustees was held at the Executive office,  
on Thursday last. The Treasurer, Gov. Manly,  
read his Report, showing a prosperous condition of  
the affairs of the institution. Another meeting will  
be held on the 19th instant, at which the vacancies  
in the Professorships will be filled, and other busi-  
ness of importance transacted.

Congress will assemble on Monday next.  
Mr. Senator Bragg left on Wednesday, and Mr.  
Senator Clinegar and our Representative, Mr.  
Branch, left on Thursday for Washington City.—  
We have full confidence in their prudence, integri-  
ty, and spirit. They will maintain all the rights of  
their constituents in the Union, if THEY CAN—out  
of it, if THEY MUST.

The New York Tribune has a correspondent  
in Charleston, who manages to screen himself from  
detection while he ridicules and misrepresents the  
people of that place and of Virginia. We trust he  
will yet be caught and drummed out in a new suit  
of tar and feathers.

The Charlotte Democrat states that the first  
drove of hogs this season, passed through that place  
on Saturday last. There were 440 in the drove.  
64 cents gross was asked, but not obtained. They  
were then driven to Anson County.

GEN. BROGDEN.—We are gratified to state that  
Mr. Comptroller Brogden has returned to the City  
much improved in health.

We invite attention to the communication  
signed "T. J. L." It is from the pen of one of  
our most intelligent and substantial citizens.

FIRST FRUITS.—Old Brown's escapade in running  
off the dozen or twenty negroes from Missouri, which  
has been so highly lauded, is just beginning to bear  
its first fruits. On Saturday last one of these ne-  
groes was lodged in Sandwhich jail for setting fire,  
in some way, to the house of a citizen who had  
appeared for the United States, and from which he and  
his family barely escaped with their lives, losing  
everything even to their clothing. Before the winter  
is over, the whole dozen or twenty will probably  
be in jail for one crime or another, from arson down  
to chicken-stealing.—Detroit Free Press.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)  
CHARLESTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

Our population is almost doubled, and the excess  
being made up of extremely active feeders, and com-  
ing down upon us at the "shortest notice," our ho-  
tel keepers and caterers are most emphatically put  
to their trumps. The principal "excitement,"  
therefore, now among the military especially, is con-  
sequent upon the effort to procure creature comforts.

The Howitzer Company, of Richmond, arrived  
this evening by the 2 o'clock train, and were provid-  
ed with most comfortable quarters in the lecture  
room attached to the O. S. Presbyterian Church.—  
They presented a handsome, substantial and soldier  
like appearance. The men are of fine size. They  
parade fifty-seven men, rank and file, and are looking  
for reinforcements by the next train, which will aug-  
ment their number to seventy-five.

This company had returned to Richmond about  
the same time of Governor Wise's arrival there, and  
were on the point of dispersing, when the Executive  
having received private telegraphic despatches of a  
most important character, there were immediately  
re-ordered into service, and started for this post at  
an hour's notice. Petersburg Volunteers have also  
been ordered to this point, and their arrival will  
looked for by every train.

The troops stationed here at present are:—The  
Richmond Grays, First Lieut. Bossieux; Company  
F, Capt. Curry; Virginia Rifles, Capt. Miller; Mon-  
gomery Guard, Capt. Moore; Young Guard, Capt.  
Rady, and Richmond Howitzers. The foregoing  
constitute a large portion of the First Regiment of  
Virginia volunteers. The Alexandria Riflemen,  
Capt. May; Mt. Vernon Guards, Capt. Smith; and  
the Alexandria Artillery, Major Duffey; the Morgan  
Continentals, Capt. Washington; the Petersburg  
Artillery, Capt. Nichols; the Jefferson Guards,  
Capt. Rowan; and Executive Guards, Capt. Hunter;  
the Upper Fauquier Cavalry, Capt. Scott; the Lower  
Fauquier Cavalry, Capt. Ashby, and the Newtown  
Cavalry, Capt. Drake. The entire command now  
under arms, fully and efficiently equipped with the  
latest and most improved military weapons, is but  
little short of one thousand men.

Our jail for the last week has been thronged by a  
crowd of visitors, each anxious to gratify a morbid  
curiosity in seeing the condemned criminals.—  
The prisoners, worn out by their incessant visits  
have at last requested Sheriff Campbell and Captain  
Avis, the jailor, to protect them from these annoy-  
ances, by refusing admission to every applicant.

Cook and Brown both complain that during the  
week they have not had an hour to call their own.  
An hospital has been established under a Corps of  
experience surgeons.

The sun is shining brightly this morning, and the  
temperature is milder by fifteen or twenty degrees,  
than that of yesterday.

VISITORS TO THE EXECUTION.  
The execution of Capt. Brown is to take place on  
Friday next, before the hour of 12 o'clock, and it is  
expected there will be a large attendance from the  
Northern States. We learn that a second letter has  
been received by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad  
from Mr. Perkins, the great executioner, stating  
that he has already made arrangements to bring  
2,000 as far as Baltimore.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 30, 1859.  
John Brown maintains his equanimity, and is busi-  
ed with correspondence and reading. No further  
interviews with him will be allowed. His time and  
patience were exhausted by curious visitors. On  
being importuned for his autograph, he kindly but  
firmly declined, on the ground that he could not  
grant the favor and keep his faith with others.  
Cook is very much shaken. His lip quivers, his  
hand shakes, and his eyes wander. He evidently  
anticipates his death with great horror. The other  
prisoners are much the same. Stephens' face is ve-  
ry much swollen, but his life will last long enough.  
The negroes say they are "as comfortable as could  
be expected."

The execution of Friday will take place in a large  
field back of the prison, in the rear of which are the  
mountains. The scaffold will be finished on Thurs-  
day morning. The noose is already made in the  
cotton rope.

The arrangements of the hanging are in charge of  
Major-General Tappan, Sheriff Campbell, Mayor  
Greene and Col. Hunter, but as yet none of them  
have been disclosed.

A proclamation has been issued forbidding any  
person to leave his house after dark, under penalty  
of ten dollars.

Several reporters of the Northern Press, having  
arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday, were compelled  
by the military to return to Baltimore. It is said  
that Brown stated to a gentleman yesterday, that  
he had no hope of rescue, on account of the extent  
of the military preparations, but that his boys would  
never have permitted his execution if there was any  
prospect of an attempt proving to be successful. The  
military now in Charlestown numbers over fifteen  
hundred, and several more companies will be here to-  
morrow, swelling the number to two thousand.

From Washington City.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—There are now about 80  
members of Congress in this city. Caucuses of the  
respective parties will be held on Saturday night.—  
Judge Douglas and his wife design leaving this city  
on the 12th of December for Florida.

ABOLITIONISTS IN COLUMBIA, GA.—We learn from  
the Sun, that a young man, whose sentiments in re-  
gard to slavery are not in harmony with those of the  
South on the same question, was ordered to leave  
Columbia on the 16th inst. His name is said to be  
Wm. Scott, and was traveling agent for Messrs.  
Charles Scott & Co., dealers in embroideries, linen,  
&c., 254 and 256 Canal-street, New York. It would  
be well for Southerners to keep a sharp look out for  
all such abolition emissaries, and, if detected, take  
them a lesson that will not be forgotten in an hour.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE!  
LIQUORS BY THE BBL.  
Sugar " " and Keg,  
" " " " and Keg,  
Crackers " " Sack,  
Coffee " " Sack,  
Salt " " Keg,  
Butter " " Keg,  
Soda " " Box,  
Tobacco " " Box.

Family Flour by the Bbl. and Sack.  
50 Baskets Champagne,  
25 Boxes Candler,  
30 Cakes Herring,  
10 Gross Blacking.

For sale at  
A. A. WHITAKER'S  
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1859.

FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE VINES.  
APPLE TREES,  
10 cts. each.  
Peach " " 10 " "  
Almond " " 25 " "  
Plum " " 25 " "  
Lemon " " 25 " "  
Apricot " " 25 " "  
Cherry " " 25 " "  
Pear " " 25 " "  
Grape Vines, best kinds per dozen, \$1 per hundred.  
Strawberries 25 cents per dozen; \$1 per hundred.  
THOMAS CARTER,  
Raleigh Nurseries,  
108-41.  
December 2, 1859.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS FOR SALE—  
Crocus, Hyacinths, Tulips, Acanthuses, Gloriosa,  
Gonolons, &c.  
THOMAS CARTER,  
Raleigh Nurseries,  
108-41.  
December 2, 1859.

CELEBRATED ACADEMY,  
Waka County, N. C.  
RICHARD W. YORK, Principal.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL, WILL  
open on 2d WEDNESDAY in January, 1860, and  
close 2d THURSDAY in June.  
A new and commodious building has been erected for  
the school.  
The course of instruction is extensive and thorough,  
embracing Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Nat-  
ural Science, and English Literature, &c. &c.  
It is situated immediately on the N. C. Railroad, 4 miles  
north of Morrisville; and students coming by Railroad  
can get off at the Academy.

Expenses per Session:  
Board, inclusive of lights, fuel and washing, per  
month, \$7.00  
Tuition varies from \$3.00 to \$30.00  
For Circular, or further information, address the Pri-  
ncipal or Pres't of the Board of Trustees, Morrisville, N. C.  
President, Board of Trustees,  
Cedar Fork, N. C., Dec. 2, 1859. 49-w41.

A GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED.  
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS RENT OR SELL  
on the most accommodating terms his very choice  
HOUSES AND LOTS on the corner of Davis and Person  
Streets, Raleigh.  
The lot contains nearly two acres, bounded on three  
sides by streets; the improvements consist of a large dwel-  
ling house, containing six rooms, a garret and basement,  
on a piazza, all recently repaired, painted and improved.  
Also a large office containing 300 acres, it has a two-  
story house on it, nearly new, and out-houses, and a well  
of good water in the yard. There is a good chance to raise  
a crop the ensuing year. Any person wishing to buy will  
apply soon to JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.  
December 2, 1859. 108-41.

JERSEY SETTLEMENT LAND FOR SALE.  
HAVING MADE INVESTMENTS IN THE SOUTH-  
West, I now offer for sale that valuable tract of land  
in the Jersey settlement, known as the KELLY PLACE,  
and containing 350 acres.  
This plantation is situated one mile from the North-  
Carolina Railroad, and is in good condition; being well  
adapted to the cultivation of cotton, wheat and tobacco.  
For further particulars, refer, in my absence, to Gov. Ellis,  
Raleigh, and B. B. Roberts, Esq., Salisbury.  
ANDERSON ELLIS,  
December 2, 1859. 108-41.

LAND FOR SALE.  
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS LAND  
in Wake county, twelve miles North-East of Raleigh,  
on the old stage road, two miles from Rogers' Bridge and  
three from Raleigh, containing 200 acres, it has a two-  
story house on it, nearly new, and out-houses, and a well  
of good water in the yard. There is a good chance to raise  
a crop the ensuing year. Any person wishing to buy will  
apply soon to JOHN T. WALKER.  
December 2, 1859. 49-w41.

PRIZE ESSAYS.  
AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SO-  
ciety of the State of North-Carolina, Dr. Cyrus A.  
Alexander offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best essay  
on "The use of Tobacco, and its injurious effects upon the  
Human System."  
Every competitor for this prize is expected to conform to  
the following regulations, viz: To forward to the Com-  
mittee, on or before the fourth Wednesday in April, 1860, a  
copy of his essay, with a motto written thereupon, and also  
accompanying a sealed packet having the same motto in-  
scribed upon the outside, and his name and place of resi-  
dence within. Letters accompanying the unsuccessful es-  
says will be destroyed by the Committee, unopened.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, } Com.  
DR. EDWARD WARD WALKER, }  
DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, }  
Direct to Drs. Johnson or Haywood, at Raleigh, or to  
Dr. Warren, at Edenton.  
December 2, 1859. 108-41.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PITTS-  
COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
November Term, 1859.—Joseph L. Ballard, et al. vs. Samuel  
Vines and wife, et al.—Petition to record will of Benjamin  
Biley, deceased.  
In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court  
that Samuel Vines and wife Nancy, William Ardin Briley  
and ——— are non-residents of this State; it is ordered  
by the Court that publication be made in the North-Car-  
olina Standard, for six successive weeks, for said defendants  
to appear at the next Term of the Court to be held at the  
Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of February  
next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this peti-  
tion will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ac-  
cordingly.

Witness, Henry Shepperd, Clerk of said Court, at  
office in Greenville, the first Monday of August, 1859.  
H. SHEPPERD, Clerk.  
December 2, 1859. (Pr. ad. 86c/34.) 49-w41.

In Board of Trustees of University of N. C.,  
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1859.  
ORDERED, THAT PUBLIC NOTICE BE GIVEN  
in the Raleigh Standard and Raleigh Register, that the  
Board will proceed to fill the vacancies in the Profes-  
sorships, and decide other important questions, on MON-  
DAY the 19th instant; and that the Board of Trust-  
ees generally be requested to attend.

PIANO TUNING & REPAIRING IN TOWN  
OR VICINITY.  
PROF. LUMIS WILL TUNE OR REPAIR PIANOS,  
if orders are left at the Yarrowburgh House.  
He will also repair Piano Hammers with the new patent  
felt, which gives a beautiful clear tone to the instrument,  
and never gets harsh.  
The subscriber has tuned and repaired for me, and  
I recommend him as fully competent to give satisfaction.  
Refer also to Rev. Dr. Smodes, and Prof. Hanson.  
December 2, 1859. 108-41.

STOVES FOR SALE.  
5 STOVES AND A LOT OF STOVE PIPE FOR  
sale cheap.  
THOMAS CARTER.  
December 2, 1859. 108-41.

NOTICE!  
THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE DEMOC-  
racy of Franklin, in Louisa, on TUESDAY  
of December Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to  
the District Convention, and also to appoint delegates to  
the State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 8th  
of March next.

MANY DEMOCRATS.  
Louisa, N. C., Dec. 2, 1859. 108-41.

N. C. Six Per Cent. State Bonds.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,  
December 1, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED  
at this office until 3 o'clock, Dec. 10, 1859, for the pur-  
chase of \$200,000 of N. C. State Bonds, issued under an  
Act to amend the Charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte  
and Rutherford Railroad Company, and running thirty  
years from January 1, 1860.  
The above bonds will have Coupons for interest at six  
per cent. per annum attached, payable 1st January and  
July in each year.  
The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank  
of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers  
to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.  
Successful bidders, upon being informed of the acceptance  
of their bids, can deposit the amount of their bids,  
including the accrued interest, to the credit of the under-  
signed, in the Bank authorized in the Bank of the State  
or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.  
Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed  
"Proposals for N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at  
Raleigh, N. C.  
The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor,  
Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of  
the Bank of the State.  
D. W. COURTES, Pub. Treas.  
Register copy.

DAILY LINE  
BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND NEWBERN, CON-  
necting with the Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad,  
offering the most eligible, expeditious and most comfortable  
route for travelers bound either West or South from Wash-  
ington.  
From and after Monday the 28th of November, 1859, the  
subscriber will run a DAILY TWO HORSE STAGE  
(Sundays excepted) between Washington and Newbern,  
leaving Washington at 9 o'clock, A. M., and Newbern at  
5 o'clock, A. M.  
By this route passengers have the advantage of a night's  
rest at Newbern and reach Goldsboro' by A. & N. C. Rail-  
road in